The second ball of the F. C. D. C. series took place at Delmonico's rooms on Monday evening hast. It was distinguished from its predecessors and contemporaries only by the conspicuous absence of married lady belles and the uncommonly good time that the young girls had in consequence. For, beyond all question, the youthful matrons have carried it with a high hand this winter, and by force of their superior knowledge and finished grace and beauty have driven resobads and fledglings almost out of sight. The only concession made by them to the claims of freshness and juvenility has been shown by a graceful retirement from the F. C. D. C. revels, thereby leaving the floor and the partners to the undisturbed enjoyment of the younger belies. And the buds made the most of the scant privileges accorded them on Monday evening last by keeping up with great spirit and animation one of the prettiest germans of the season until long past the usual hour. Perhaps a better effect of color would have been attained in the intricate mazes of the dance if so many of the young ladies had not been attired entirely in black, which, as no national, or perhaps we ought to say court mourning had been ordered, was somewhat unusual. In Miss McAllister's case a little re-Hef was obtained by the flowers she carried: but with the other young ladies an effect of hopelessness and discouragement was produced by their sombre attire, and by the yard tip to shoulder, which they would have been the Mr. Lispenard Stewart relieved Col. Delancey Kane on this occasion from his usual onerous duties, and it was thought that the dancers did | elect some local politician with whom the

not find fault with the change. It might perhaps be incorrect to call the entertainment given at the Hotel Brunswick on Thursday evening last the Old Bachelors' ball, thasmuch as there may have been three or four names on the list of subscribers whose owners had not absolutely passed their meridian, and years in the metropolis as appeared on this oceasion. The accumulated society knowledge, and the experience of many years that was brought to bear upon the arrangements and decorations of course produced a successful result, and the ball was faultless in all its appointments. The rooms at the Brunswick, in their absolute freshness and newness, were full of delightful surprises, and although faultfinders delared that the ball room was too narrow, and that its chocolate and brown hangings absorbed the light, and were not becoming, yet the convenience and charm of the long suite of retiring rooms were an abundant compensation for other defleiencies, and the verdiet was almost unanimously one of praise and approval. That there were not ladies enough to make the scene a gay one, and that the long line of black coats which decorated the walls and the doorways was neither artistic nor sesthetic, was perhaps not the fault of the bachelors. At any rate, the supper was good, and the elderly hosts, with the true spirit of times, were careful to see that all their guests had an opportunity to partake of it and enjoy it. In short, the first Bachelors' ball can best be described in the words of a bright-spirited girl who was present at it: "It was splendid, you know, and brilliant, and awfully expensive, but just a trifle prosy."

A deservedly popular society man, and one with hosts of friends, was lost to the fraternity of bachalors when Mr. John Mott was married to Miss Barney on Thursday last. The marringe took place at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and the wedding reception afterward was a gay and very pretty one. The gloomy dulness of the weather. and the fact that a dress rehearsal of "Patience" was going on at Chickering Hall on the same afternoon, probably kept away many who would otherwise have been present. But the attendance was by no means small, and seldem has such a wealth of flowers been seen in one house as adorned Mrs. Gurnec's rooms on this occasion. The bride and bridegroom stood under a complete canopy of roses. likes, and filles, and the balls, bells, and parasols of hothouse growth that hung from walls and chandeliers were remarkable even in this age and country of elaborate and extravagant ornamentation.

comforted, and stayed at home to weep. That the labor, time, and money that had been spent in practising and drilling had not been thrown away was made evident at the dress rehearsal on Thursday, to which a limited number were admitted, and the success of the undertaking was from that time so assured that tickets for the two performances sold that evening at the clubs and at private entertainments for ten. fifteen, and even twenty-five dollars apiece. As a whole, the representation was excellent, and that is perhaps the best praise of a theatrical or operatic performance. Of course an immense deal of varnish and clitter was given to the familiar scenes and words by the exquisite get-up of maidens and dragoons. Astheticism saw its perfect work when the chorus of lovesick maidens, in clinging robes of softest crape and silk, hand-painted and embroidered in daisies, lilles, and sunflowers trooped upon the stage; and if all the male creation had fallen down to worship them instead of their prostrating themselves in adoration at a very human shrine, the world would not have seemed so upside down as it does just now, both on and off the stage. A supper and cotillon at Mr. Frank Work's folved the performance on Friday evening, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, who originated and started this good work, entertained a large number of her very successful operatic company on Sat-

The usual meetings of the various dancing classes will be held next week, and on Saturday evening the Happy Go Lucky Club will meet at Mr. Edward King's, when a german will be given by his daughter, Miss Isabella King. Miss Tailer's wedding reception on Tuesday is expected to be a very gay affair.

urday night.

The marriage of Miss Effle Morgan and Mr. Spottiswoode Schenck is announced to take place on Feb. 14, St. Valentine's Day. The bridesmaids will be Miss Ida Schenck. Miss Bessie Webb, Miss May Stevens, and one other young lady. The wedding reception will be a

gay one, with music and dan-ing. Miss Minnie Griswold, daughter of Mr. John N. A. Griswold, will be married to Mr. John Forbes a son of Mr. Paul S. Forbes, on Thursday, Feb. 16. Miss Grace Duncan will be one of the bridesmaids, and Miss Ethel Potter was also to have officiated in that capacity, but the death of her uncle, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, will prevent her from taking any part in the wedding. The same sad event prevented Mrs. James Lawrence Breeze from receiving her friends on

The death of Mr. Potter has not only been a great public calamity, but a deep and lasting sorrow to all his large circle of near and distant relatives. The band of nine brothers, who have been united by the closest ties of sympathy and affection, is broken for the first time by his death, and seven of them, who were present at the interment in Schenectady, carried the coffin to the grave and laid it in its last resting place with their own hands. Mr. Potter was a man of large brain power, as well as of a most extended benevolence, and all who knew him in his political and professional career, or in the shadow of his own roof tree, will cherish the recollection of his many graces and virtues, and will regret the sudden and untimely ending of his useful and successful life.

At Johnston's, 150 Sowery, while taking stock this work the following decided bargains will be aftered. All solutely perfect pair diamonds, nearly 8 quarts, \$1,000; pair 12 carats, \$1,000; pair 12 carats, \$1,000; pair 15 carats, \$600 very fine pair \$1,800; price \$2,800; pair 55 carats, \$600 very fine pair \$1,800; several pairs, \$50 to \$500. Bought at a sacrifice—440.

Keep the gums healthy if you want a sweet mouth and reath. If the gums become apolicy, they lear the rewer to hold the teeth. The use of Soredont is in analysis, because it removes the tartar which apparates he teeth and gums—44s.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The most Important news from Europe is the defeat of Gambetta in the French Chamber of Deputies, and his resignation. It has been the fashion to look upon Gambetta as the French Dictator, and it is possible that such he may have believed himself to be. But his first attempt at dictatorship has shown him the felly of his attempt to fight windmills, and it becomes now all the more interesting to examine the causes of the defeat of the foremost republican in a country which in the late Senatorial elections proved itself to be republican to the core. Gambetta has long declared his intention of breaking down the present electoral system of France. It is somewhat similar to our own, since it divides the constituencies into small districts, each of which is controlled by a boss," who elects whom he chooses to represent the district in the Assembly. The result has been similar to what we see here. The French Legislature, instead of being composed of men of national reputation, is an assembly of men of no mark whatever, who make a trade of polities, earing little for and knewing less about the welfare of the country at large. This system of representation Gambetta determined to "revise," and the political camp became divided into "revisionists" and "anti-revisionists." The latter were quite content to let matters alone. They had their seats and intended to keep them. The programme of the Revisionists was to enlarge the electoral districts and a half of black kid that reached from finger | and thereby defeat "boss" rule. Their theory was this: Suppose Paris to have been divided first to repudiate had they been conscious of it. into ten districts, of arrondissements as they are called, each district returning one member, it is plain that each district would probably voters were acquainted personally. On the other hand, supposing the whole of Paris to be formed into one great district returning ten members, to be chosen from a list say of twenty condidates, each voter would of course vote for his favorite local politician if he were on the list; but he would also vote for yet we doubt if as respectable a gathering of | nine others with none of whom, possibly, he baid and gray heads has been seen for many might be acquainted. He would naturally then east his vote for the nine men whose political principles he approved. The result would be that the local man would secure only the votes of his immediate friends, and the distinguished men of the city would be elected. This, roughly speaking, was the aim of Gambetta's measure for revising the method of electing the French National Assembly. Had he carried it it would have been the death knell to the political aspirations of a majority of the present Deputies, and they naturally enough were not sufficiently patriotic to decapitate themselves more especially as they strongly suspected that Gambetta's affection for his scrutin de liste was provoked by selfish motives. His enemies declare that he is perfectly aware that he is the most popular man in France, and that under the proposed system his name would be found on most of the lists of candidates, and that he would probably be returned by three-fourths of the constituencies. This would so raise his prestige that M. Grevy would at once resign the Presidency of the Republic in his favor. hospitality which characterized the olden But this is all non-sense, for Gambetta has shown himself to be not only a true patriot, but so constitutionally lazy that he had to be forced by his party into the office he has resigned.

The cable also reports that M. de Freyeinet has been called upon by M. Grévy to replace Gambetta. At the recent election for the French Senate De Freyeinet was returned by four constituencies, Paris, Foix, Montauban, and Pondichery. It was reported toward the end of last month that he had joined forces with M. Léon Say and M. Teisserane with a view to seize the first opportunity of upsetting Gambetta's ceach. A Paris journalist thus sums up the character of the two men: "Neither of them knows what he wants, only Gambetta violently does not know what he wants and De Freyeinet mildly does not know what he wants. The vitriol of the one and the honey of the

other are equally irresolute." It is hardly fair to hold Gambetta responsible for the disturbance which took place in Paris on the anniversary of Blanqui's death. It has been the practice of the ultra radical party to visit Pere la Chaise to honor the memory of that patriot. M. Cameseasse, the new Prefect of Police, has, however, thought proper to prohibit any procession whatever in the streets, and, as the admirers of Blanqui determined to Fortunately, only dancing classes and in- disobey the mandate of the Prefect a collision formal dinners and suppers had been arranged | took place between them and the police. The Friday and Saturday evenings, as all the procession formed in front of the house in over £500,000,000. The Free Traders resort to French art workers is feared to have gone which Blanqui died, and was at once disperse of "Patience," and such as could not afford a by the officers of the law. It soon reformed ticket or succeed in getting one refused to be and marched as far as the Austorlitz bridge. where the police again interfered, and made about twenty-five arrests. A great many persons, carrying flowers and crowns of immortelles, managed to slip away, and deposited their offerings on the grave of their hero. Another body of sympathizers with the Commune. to the number of about 200, met in the Place de la Bastile and marched to the Piace de la Requette before the police were strong enough to interfere. At the latter place the guardians of the peace were reënforced, and a regular fight occurred, which ended in the arrest of Louise Michel and other prominent radicals, but not before the police had been pretty roughly handled by the populace, which sympathized with the Communists. Those who succeeded in entering the cometery were not interfered with, and, having decorated Blanqui's grave, returned to their homes quiet-The next day Louise Michel and her fellow prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, Louise for a fortnight.

Prince Bismarck seems to be endeavoring to accomplish the difficult task of serving two masters. After pandering to the best of his ability to the lower classes of his countrymen, he has issued a rescript which claims absolute power for the Emperor of Germany. The rescript was signed by the Emperor, but there can be no doubt as to its authorship. The old Emperor has indeed thanked Bismarek for promulgating it. The rescript declares that the Emperor's acts are his own, and that the Minister who may countersign them takes no responsibility. "It is the duty of my Ministers to support my constitutional rights, and a similar subservience is expected on the part of all subordinate officials." In this way autoeracy is virtually secured. The sovereign declares himself to be irremovable, inviolable, and absolute. Votes of want of confidence in any Minister are, therefore, a mere waste of breath. In spite of all this, however, Bismarck has not released his efforts to secure a majority in the Reichstag, and to effect this is doing his utmost to gain the support of the Clerical party by interfering between the Pope and the Italian Government. Bismarck justifies himself for this interference on the grounds that the German Catholies number many millions, and that it is desirable that their religious head should be independent of outside in fluences. That the Quirinal and the Vatican have been pulling in opposite directions for ten years gives Bismarck an excuse for putting in his oar," regardless of the danger runs of capsizing the boat. It is rumored that the Chancellor has communicated his ideas on this subject to the Pope. This rumor probably gave rise to the declaration of a member of the Italian Cabinet that Italy would permit no interference in her home policy. It is

not at all likely that Bismarck has any serious intention of embroiting Germany and Italy, for, in view of the chances of a future war, it would certainly be inadvisable to allenate Italy and her battalious. He probably considers that the ill-feeling which is so active between France and Italy will be too strong to permit any alliance in that quarter for a long time to come He therefore feels that there is not much risk in his present attitude toward the Pope, especially as he would feel no compunction in throwing over his clerical supporters as soon

as he had attained his end and had no more need of their support. The issue of the imperial rescript is also likely to attract the Ciericals, for they are always on the side of royal prerogative and the

divine right of sovereigns, Much as the possession of Gibraltar by the British is a source of annoyance to Spain, the holding of the little island of Heligoland is a thorn in the side of Germany. Practically the tien, with springs combined. All druggists, \$1.-4dr.

possession of Helizoland is of no value to England. In fact it costs her about \$5,000 a year to govern it. But as a strategic position i ould prove an inestimable advantage in case of a war with any of the northern powers of Europe. The island is so situated as to command the mouths of the Eite, the Weser, and the Eider, and, with the assistance of an fronelad or two and a fleet of torpedo boats, could close the chief river ports of the Hanse, and infliet ruinous damage upon the commerce of Germany. It is natural, therefore, that Germany should covet Heligoland, and every now and then some German newspaper strives to draw attention to the matter. The latest rumor is to the effect that England is negotiating with Germany for transferring Heligoland to the latter power in consideration of Germany's acquiescence in the seizure of Egypt by the British. As this report comes from German sources, it may be considered a hint that if England will cede Heligoland to Germany, Germany would not object to England's sending troops to take possession of the Suez Canal. There is little chance that England will take the hint. The London journals scoft at such an idea, and the cable informs us that a regiment or two has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the land of the Pharoahs in case the threatening conduct of the Khediye's soldiery should render such a course necessary. It would appear, therefore, that even Mr. Gladstone will not put up with any "fooling" with the high road to India, although the Sultan of Turkey shows a disposition to resume his delegated authority on the banks of the Nile. In this he is believed to have een prompted by Bismarck.

Mr. Bourke, the English Commissioner who was sent to Constantinople by the holders of Turkish securities to find out what was the best course for them to pursue in order to get back some of their money, has made his report, in which he sets forth the plan he has arranged with the Turkish authorities, subject to the ratification of the bondholders themselves. Mr. Bourke first set to work and found out what the assets consist of. Before the Russo-Turkish war the area of territory in European Turkey was 140,000 square miles. It is now 58,000 miles, 82,000 miles having been surrendered to Bulgaria, Roumelia, Austria, Servia, Houmania, Montenegro, and Greece, besides Cyprus and 5,700 square miles in Armenia. The population of the same territory has dwindled from about eleven millions in 1875 to six millions and a half in 1881; and the total revenues of the empire, which in 1875 amounted to £17,250,000, are estimated at not more than £12,500,000 now. The total annual in-terest on the Turkish debt amounts to about £13,000,000. It was therefore clear that the best course to be pursued was by composition, more especially as the whole debt was chargeable on the whole Turkish dominions, as they existed before they were curtailed by the cession of territory to neighbors. By the Berlin treaty the countries which were aggrandized by cessions of Turkish soil were to assume a proportion of the Turkish debt. But, as it is not likely that either Servia or Greece will ever fulfil that part of the arrangement unless compelled to do so. Mr. Bourke prudently left them out of the calculation. The arrangement he proposes is to cut down the original debt of £256,000,000 to £106,000,000. Mr. Bourke then proceeded to find out what money was available to pay interest on this reduced amount. He found that the local bankers who had lent money to the Porte were getting a fair return for their money by farming certain revenues of the Porte. He consequently determined to follow that example, and secured the assignment to his clients of certain taxes which will pay about one per cent, on the reduced debt, and leave something of a sinking fund to pay off the principal by degrees.

The latest returns of the English Board of Trade has brought joy to the hearts of the Free Trade party by showing that the revival of British trade is a fact. Last year the value of the imports was £395,656,350, as against £362,127,741 in 1879. The exports amounted to £233,938,919, as against £191,531,758 in 1879. The total "movement" in British trade last was, in round numbers, £630,000,000, three-fourths of which was carried in British vessels. Yet the enemies of free trade do not see much to resolve at in these figures. They point out that the imports exceeded the exports more than £160,000,000; that in 1880 the excess all sorts of ingenious devices to account for this discrepancy, and argue that it cannot be so. on the ground that it is impossible that Great Britain can have run into debt to that amount in the course of three years, because the exhanges indicate that on the whole the balance of indebtedness is in favor of England. They also declare that the figures do not tell the whole truth. "The money's worth placed upon the imports," they say, "includes every item which enters into the cost down to the landing of the goods on English soil, including freight charges and a profit. On the other hand, the expert value is that which is given to the customs at the place of shipment. To it has to be added freight. landing, and sale charges on the other side, and last, though not least a profit which may safely be assumed to range at any figure from five up to twenty per cent., for otherwise goods would soon cease to be sent to a market which did not pay." To which the Fair Traders reply:

coner they are made to the better." It would seem from the list of bills of which notice has been given to the English Parliament that there are "two Richmonds in the field" striving for the henor of constructing a tunnel under the British Channel. Putting aside all sentimental notions about connecting England with the Continent, the question arises whether the tunnel would ever pay when completed. Taking the cost of the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels as a guide, it is estimated that the cost of the Channel tunnel cannot be less than £250,000 the mile, and may amount to £2,000,000. Assuming the lower of these figures to be mearer the mark, the Channel tunnel nust command a traffic ten times in excess of the average gross receipts of the railways in the United Kingdom to enable it to pay five per cent, on the capital. These figures are dis-puted by the advocates of the tunnel, but if they are only half true it is hardly probable that Parliament will give its consent to the under-

If the figures do not tell the whole truth, the

The Italian Minister of Public Works has authorized a company of railway contracters to construct a tunnel under the Straits of Messina, and thus to connect Seylia and Charybdis. The French, too, are not to be outdone in engineering enterprise. They propose to dig a canal from the northern collieries to Parie; to light the coast with electricity; to deepen the channel of the Rhone, and to con-N. L. T. struct several new railways.

Pale Silk Sods Crackers Filled with Down At a recent dinner party in this city, some odd dinner cards were used. They were exact imitations of square sods crackers made of pale silk filled with down and sachet powder. The edges were slightly colored, as a cracker is browned in the baking, and the print of the cutting stamp was copied by the silk being stitched together in places. In the centre, where the name of the manufacturer usually is was the name of the guest. As they lay upon the pure white lime by the places, they looked like such freeh, good sada crackers that it was a disappointment to find that they would not break and crumble into brittle most files.

Blomarck Flavors his champagne with Angostura Bitters the world-renowned appetizer. Always have a bottle of it in your house, or when you travel. As your grocer or drugtlet for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Sic-

Is out to-day, and for sale by all newsdealers. Price is One Bollar Given Away.

For full particulars see The Arm Chair. For sale bewadcalers. Price 6 cents - Ade. Double breasted merino undershirts, 50c Reynler's dogskin gloves, dress shirts, 6 for \$0. J. W. Johnston, 280 Grand st. gleo, 570-6th av., mid block 23d and 24th sts - Ade. When you suffer from sick headache dizziness, consti-pation, &c., remember that Carter's Little Liver Phils will relieve you. One pill is a dose.—Adv.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Water Color Society will be opened to the public to-morrow in the galleries of the National Academy. On Friday all the artists, the people who write about their work, and a number of others more or less remotely interested in the matter in hand, assembled at 8 o'clock in the evening and filled the rooms. Eminent water colorists percolated about the gathering with boxes of eigars and eigarettes, and an immense amount of smoke ensued and reposed as a fragrant veil to mitigate the asperity of the works upon the highest line. Later, a large person of color took his stand in an alcove, backed by stout kegs and flanked by a table covered with glasses. He developed an amazing popularity, which waned only when the last kee had parted with its last drop of beer. At 11 o'clock a long table was placed in the north gallery and spread with toothsome, but imprudent things. At one end, beneath a vast Japanese pot that contained an ill-fated but decorative exotic, there was a capacious coffee pot and accompaniments, and at the other the amiable President of the worthy society officiated at a punch bowl as big as a bath tub and filled with a ruddy and subtle compound of a highly grateful character. Of this and all the other available matters every one partook fearlessly, and a genial and agreeable glow of pleasurable enthusiasm diffused itself The art patrons, of whom a few had been invited for form's sake, feeling the contagion of the occasion, sought confidential intercourse with Mr. Edward Brown, the industrious and persuasive salesman of the society, and several thousand dollars' worth of pictures were bought. It was felt that the exhibition of 1882 had been most auspiciously opened.

Yesterday was devoted to what is known as the private view, and its privacy was, as usual, expanded to the capacity of the galleries. They were crowded in many parts with the friends of the artists and the more notable lovers of art in the community, upon all of whom the exhibition made a marked and agreeable impression. The Water Color Society has a strong decora tive bias, coupled with an excellent commercial sense of the uses of display; and in the furtherance of its views three resthetic gentlemen were commissioned to so attire its walls and temper the severity of its naked spans and austere approaches that the public eye should repose

upon them in pleasure and pass from them with agreeable case to the contemplation of the pictures. With the aid of the florists, the friendly and generous help of certain of the professional decorators, and the resources of their own studios, the committee made the interior of the Academy almost unrecognizable. The wide staircase is a wealth of graceful plants, the doors are hung with tasteful stuffs, the walls not used for pictures are adorned with objects. both interesting and appropriate, while upon the heretofore unlovely heating apparatus and elsewhere about are disposed such matters as are best in keeping with the general purpose. It is all very pretty and effective, and it is cer-

tainly most creditable to all concerned in it.

The exhibition itself takes every one by sur prise. No one was prepared for such'a remarkable advance, and, taken altogether, it is much the best and most important display that American artists have yet made in any direction. It is very questionable, taking into consideration its general standard of merit, the number of exhibitiors, and the number of the pictures hung, if any like display of water colors abroad has equalled it. In respect color, of methods of treatment, matters purely technical, and of choice of subject, it shows conclusively that within the past year art in America has made a great stride. It explains in great part the eager and en-thusiastic recognition that some of the best French writers have lately accorded to the work of American artists-work in which they believe they see a new and sturdy school of art struggling to its feet, vigorous and aggressive in its early manifestations, and bearing the impress of a distinct and new-found Individuality. To American artists nothing could be more encouraging in its way than the admonitions which the work of Mr. F. S. Church has recently moved L'Art to address to the artists of France. It is a genial warning to beware of the young American school which may was £188,000,000, and in 1879 £171,000,000, so any day invade the domain in the too easy that in the three years England must have lost | possession of which the younger generation of |

Of the extraordinary number of over sixteen hundred water colors sent in to the jury of admission, the hanging committee has hung only six hundred and fifty. These fill the north, south, and east galleries and the corridor, a much larger space than the society ever before required. The west and northwest galleries are occupied by the New York Etching Club, which exhibits with the Water Color Society, and which, heretofore content with a dozen or so of frames, this year displays no less than three hundred etchings. These make an interesting and instructive collection. A large pro-portion of the work is of the best quality, and the rapid growth of the art and the marked improvement that is apparent in its technical and artistic quality are peculiarly significant. It is feared that next year the Etching Club will have to exhibit with the Salamagundi Association or separately. In fact, the space that the Water Color Society allotted to itself this year was not nearly sufficient for all the pictures sent in which deserved hanging, and of them, in consequence, a certain proportion had to be returned.

The hanging committee appears to have done its work very effectively, and to have exercised excellent discretion in its arrangement of the different works with respect to color, subject, and size. The display in the south gallery is particularly fine in its general effect, and will readily strike a visitor's eye as much the brightest and most interesting that the gallery has contained.

The most notable picture in the collection is "The Sisters" (No. 44), in the north gallery, by Mr. E. A. Abbey, a large and simple composition-two girls in the dress of the earlier part of the century, trying a piece of music at a primitive piano; the figures against the light of a long, white-curtained window, filled with pots full of geraniums, on and through whose leaves the sunlight pours. It is an admirable piece of work in every respect-exquisite in its drawing, subdued and tender in its color, and charming in the grace and sentiment of its figures. The material-a quaint old room with a low and battered ceiling, a slender plano of ancient fashion, a well-used rug, a bit or two of plain old furniture, the window set with its humble flowers in dull red pots and its curtain of good coarse texture-all s treated with simplicity and directness. Mr Abbey has so far been best known by his work in black and white and by his illustrations, notably those of Herrick's poems. present water color exhibition, of which this picture is a leading and most interesting feature, he takes a more important place before the public, and must henseforth be looked to with a deeper interest. He has another picture in the South Gallery-"Autumn" (No. 299), a single figure of a girl. in tone and arrangement suggestive of its title and admirably drawn and painted. It was ex hibited recently at the Grosvenor Gallery in London, where it attracted no little attention and praise. No. 44. "The Sisters," was sold yesterday at the private view; price \$2,000. In the South Gallery there are two simple and charming little water colors that have won the

admiration of every artist that has seen them. 'The Return from Corn Husking" (No. 328). and "Evening" (No. 472). They are the work of a young son of Mr. Edward Moran, the wellknown painter of marine sulgests, and although he has already been heard from in no uncertain fashion, they are his first important introduction to the public. His name is Leon Moran, and he is only in his nineteenth year, but the work that he exhibits possesses a maturity and a degree of thoughtfulness of poetic sentiment and of skill of execution that are almost incredible in one of his age.

Mr. C. Y. Turner has a large and striking

picture, "A Dordrecht Milkmaid" (No. 418). which easily catches the eye at the west end of the large gallery. It is capitally drawn and painted, the face a little too self-conscious and aware of the occasion, but the type excellent and the general treatment wholly felicitous. Among other figure subjects that are best recalled, and which, at this writing, exclude consideration of the landscapes, are Mr. Thomas Hovenden's very clever "Revised Version" (No. 339) and "Dem was Good Old Times" (No. 358), Mr. Hugh Newell's "Memories" (No. 15), Mr. F. S. Church's poetic and fanciful "Witch's Daughter" (No. 45), charming in its scheme of color and imaginative in its execution; "The Temptation" (No. 480), by the same artist, a delicate and refreshing bit of color and an ingenious and fantastic conceit; Mr. Edward Moran's "Waiting for the Boats" (No. 22), Mr. Thule de Thulstrup's "Off Duty" (No. 155); Mr. G. W. Maynard's "Summer" (No. 487), a bright and breezy maiden treading the rich meadow, and attended by a flight of swallows; Mr. Henry

NO MORE FREE PASSES.

Copy of a Bill Before the Iown Legislature, which Ought to be Made a Law.

Muhrmann's "Bowl of Milk" (No. 259), and Mr

T. W. Wood's conscientious and careful pic-

ture of "The Local Reporter" (No. 5.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assemlawful for any railroad corporation operating a railroad within this State to Issue passes, tickets, or other per-mission, either oral, in writing, or in printing, for the free transportation of persons or property to any of the

following persons:

To any one helding any office, Federal or State, either erislative, executive, or judicial. To any person holding any county or township office. To any person holding any municipal office in any city

in any court held in this state.

To any person acting as balliff or other officer of any court in this State.

To any person when such pass, ticket, or permission is used attending any political convention for the nomination of officers to be voted for by the people.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any of the persons or officers named in the preceding section to accept or use any such passes or permission for free transportation of persons or property, nor shall any person be allowed to ask or solicit such passes or transportation of persons of property for himself or any other person. Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any conductor ar any

ther person in charge of a railroad train to permit any of the persons specified in section 2 hereof to travel upon his trains upon any pass, ticket, or permission for ree transportation without the payment to him of law

shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, to be recovered by information prosecuted as provided by law before a Justice of the Peace; one half such fine shall be paid to the person fling such information.
SEC 5. Proceedings to recover the fines provided for

by this act may be commenced in the county wherein the passes, tickets, or permission are issued, or wherein they are received, or wherein they are used. SEC. 6. On and after the taking effect of this act the rates of passenger faces on all the railroads in th shall be reduced one half cent per mile below the rate as

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"Patience" is still wedded to the Standard Theatre. Hourly performances take place at Worth's Museum.

"The Colonel" is still in command at the Park Theatre
Additional povelties are amounted at the Globe "Squatter Sovereignty" still governs at Harrigan &

Joseph Murphy plays "Kerry Gow" at the Windsor Theatre this week. "All the Rage" continues the programme at Haverly's ourteenth Street Theatre. Hague's British Minstrels give their final ball and con-ert at the Casino this evening.

ert at the Casino this evening.

Tony Pastor's version of "Patience" has won golden
pinions at his Fourteenth Street Theatre. Albert D. Hubbard and Mile. Christine Rosede give meert in Chickering Hall to morrow evening. The 198th representation of the "Passing Regiment' akes place at Daily's Theatre on Friday evening. Many new attractions and an entire change in each department are aunounced at Bunnell's Museum. "Der Chevaller von San Marco" will receive its first Miss Jeffreys Lewis and company will produce "Two Nights in Rome" at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre The San Francisco Minstrels are willing to hal farewell to their burlesque of "Patience," but their audiences won't let them. The "Banker's Daughter" will be represented at Niboo's Garden this week by the itinerant company of the him Square Theatre.

A comic opera, entitled "L'Afrique," the scene of which is laid in the Transvaal, will be produced at the Bijou Opera House to morrow evening. Miss Dora Peist, together with Mrs. Emil Gramm Richard Arnold, and Charles Werner appear in concert, in Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the criticism with which it has been received, there are no signs of the withdrawal of the "Money Spinner" from Wallack a Theatre. On Wednesday evening Nahan Franko, the violinist, gives a concert in Steinway Hall, assisted by Mrs. Cole, Charles Werner, S. B. Mills, S. Franko, and Charles E. Frank.

The Emilie Melville opera company will be the attraction at Haverly's Brooken Theatre this week. The Royal Moddy," "Patience," and "Bells of Corneville will be given. The "Lights o' London' continues to amuse the even-ing studences at the Pulon Square Theatre, while the New Mandalen' performs that pleasing diffy at the special manifects.

"Malame Favart" will be continued at the Pifth Avenue Theatry until Saturday evening, when it will be accorded by an English version of Lecocy's latest opera. "Le Jour et la Nut."

Le Jour et la Nuit."

According to present indications next New Year's Day may find but three plays on the record of the Madison equare Theatre. "Esporadias" both representation will be on Friday ventug.

Mr. Nat Goodwin, wife and company will visit the Brookiyu Park Theatre this week. The performance on Monday night will be "A Member 167 Shocain, to be followed later in the week by "Hobbies." Miss Patt) Rosa and the Stettin Humoriston Sext-Miss. Path from and the Stellin Humerstein Sextett, will appear in a grand extra concert at houser & Bial's hall to night. They will be assisted by the Ladies Philabathony, under the direction of Mics Julia de Bertraid. Miss. Marie Glover is to make her d, but to morrow might at the Bijon Opera House as Georgies in "L. Stellings," a new opera written by Was man McCreary, Miss Glover is a measurement. She studied in Paris with Mine, Pauline Varieties.

Mine Pauline Viridot.

"Mehart Strogoff," as performed at the New York Academy of Mose by the Kiraffy Brother, combination, will be producted at the Brooklyn Academy of Missis on Monday and Threshay evenings under the management of the enterprising oil Sun.

Many Anderson appears at the Grand Opera House to morrow and Thirst as evenings in "Bothec and Juliet," on Wednesday and Thirst hay she plays in "Ingomar" and on Fraday and Satorday exemines in Tayahoe." "Fremalion and Galaten" is the play at the Saturday matthes.

matthes. The fourth public roboarsal of the Symphony Society takes piace at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, to be followed by the fourth symphony concert on Saturday evening. The society will be assisted on both secasions by Master Michael Benner, a violinist from San Francisco, aged 13.

Suphocless. "(Edipus Tyrannus" will be played at Booth's Theatre to norrow evening as produced in "leafy blooming, blooseming Cambridge last spring, with the slight difference that the part of the King alone will be given in Greek, the other characters speaking in English. The costinues will be after Frank Millette designs, and Prof. Paine's image wail be rendered by a chorus of slavy voices and an orchestra of forty instruments, theory, Riddle plays Ghipus, as in the Cambridge representation.

A boy yesterday placed a coffee pot, with the over chosed and norse stopped up, on a stove in the pholstery store of M. C. Ficility at 1631 Sixth avenue to oil some water. The not exploded, overturning the tove and exattering the five coals around the room. A tre which caused \$500 damage was the result.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY Sun rises .... 7 13 Sun sets .... 5 14 Moon sets.... 3 43 Sandy Hook, 3 47 Gov Island, 4 25 Hell Gate ... 6 14

Se State of Nevada, Stewart, Glasgow Jan. 13, and Larne 15th.
Se Castillo, Coates, Yokohama Nov. 7.
Se Franconia, Maingau, Portland.
Se Allentown, Swazeo, Salem.
Se Hercules, Pendieton, Philadelphia. Ss Hercules, Pendleton, Philadelphia Ss Rattiesnake, Swain, Philadelphia Ss Any, Dora, Sinchar, Newcastle Dec. 24. Ss Albennack, Mallett, Lewes, Ship Salisbury, Religerstein, Manifa, Ship Hecia, Pay, Andwerp, Ship Wina, Lombard, Hello. Ship Wilna, Louibard, Lello.
Bark Oras, Fach, Ardiers
Bark Alby Sa. og. Skaules, Huelva,
Bark Ellina Barts, Hollis, Bernouda,
Bark Carrie Heckler, Simonson, Pernambuco,
Bark Carrie Heckler, Simonson, Pernambuco,
Bark Achille F. Percich, Seville.

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Coptic, from New York, at Queenstown, on her was a Liverpool. Se Irthington, from New York, at Bristol. Se Coruwall, from New York, at Bristol.

Business Motices.

Allen's Brain Food is not a weak extract of beef, wheat or milk, operating aloudy—and seldom with success—but a POWERFUL PROMPT and INFALLIBRIC BEMELV for Norvous behilty Norvousness, Indiffer-ence, Seminal Weakness, and all loss of power in Gene-alize Organis Fig. for Se. all druggists. Depot, ALLEN's Pharmacy, 315 1st av. New York.

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MARRIED.

BURKE-HENDERSON-At West Chester, N. Y. on Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. A. Davidson, J. Louis Burke of New York to Lizzie Henderson, daughter of James Henderson, GRAHAM-HAINES-On Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Frank Graham to L. Eugenia, daughter of Francis W. Halmes.

KOEZLY-GOTHBERG.—In Greenville, N. J. on Thursday, Jan. 28, 18-22, in the Danforth Avenue Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. P. T. Pockman, Theodore F. Koeziy, M. K., of New York city to Tervisi H. Belest daughter of Herman E. Gothberg, Esq., of Tervis H. Belsen, MOTT-BARNEY-OH Thursday, Jan. 28, 18-22, in the Danforth Avenue Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. P. T. Pockman, Theodore F. MOTT-BARNEY-OH Thursday, Jan. 28, 18-21, the residence of the bride's street, by sufficiency and the residence of the bride's street, D. S. W. W. H. Benjamin of Fryington-on-Hadson, John L. B. Mott to Lucy Latham, daughter of the late Danforth N. Barney.

DIED.

CONNEJ.L.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, Frank J., youngest son or Elfen and the late John Connell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, OS Carmine st., on Simday, Jan. 29, at 1 F. M.

CONNOJ.L.Y.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, John, son of Patrick and Julia Connolly, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, 43 Shoriff st., on Monday, Jan. 39, at 2 o'clock.

CANFIELD.—In this city, san. 27, Mary C. Canfield, daughter of the late Lowis Cass, and widow of the late Augustos Canfield, in the 7sth year of her age.

Finneral services and interment will take place at Detroit.

GOOD.—Jan. 27, 1882, at her late residence, 250 Clinton rott. 160D.—Jan. 27, 1882, at her late residence, 200 Clinton Brookien, Mary C. Good. av. Brooklyn, Mary U. Good.
Funeral from St. John's Chapel, corner of Greene and
Left.—Studeney, on Monday, Jan. 29, st. 19, k. M.
Left.—Studeney, on Thursday, Jan. 29, Bernasi Lee, in
the dich year of his age.
Relatives and friends of his family, and those of his
sons, T. J. and J. H. Lee, are respectfully invited to atlead the funeral from his late respectfully invited to atlead the funeral from his late respectfully invited to atlead the funeral from his late respectfully invited to atlead the funeral from his late respectfully invited to atlead the funeral from his late respectfully invited to atlead the funeral from his late respectfully invited to atlead the funeral from the late of the function of the fu

in Sunday, 20th Inst., 22, 1882, Mr. Peter J. Malley inster on Sunday, at 1,30 P. M., from his late residence, 657 Newark av., Jersey City Heights. Pricials and relatives are respectfully invited to attent.

MURITHY—On Saturday morning at her late residence, 753 8th av., Eliza Murphy late of Grand Canal, Dublin, Funcral on Monday, Jan. 39, at 1 P. M., sharp.

MC01 FFIE.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, Samuel L. McGuffle, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 22, 2001 23, 2001 23, 2001 24, 2001 25, 20 To any person summoned as a juror or serving as such

Merit FFIE —On Saturday, Jan. 29, Samuel L. McGume, aged 21.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late rost longe. 30 East 10th at., on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Health's —On Jan. 25, of bronchias pucumonia, Enes T. Rogers, aged 74 years and 8 months.
Funeral form in the state of the second second of the second s

Special Notices.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST. QUACKS, ADVENTURERS, AND IMPOSTORS.

When the world was in its infancy, rocking in the This state continued until education and the general dis-semination of knowledge decimated their ranks. Today, living in an atmosphere of civilization, we are bese and surrounded by a new class of adventurers, charletans, and ignorant impostors, whose excellent knowledge of human nature leads them to humbing the public in the most extraordinary and shameful manner, chief among which may be named stomach and liver appli-ances, and a large class of electric and magnetic humbugs.

These adventurers attempt to make the public believe

that by the union of two autagemistic metals an electric current is producible; that electricity is generated by magnetizing a piece of iron sufficiently to sway a compass. Thousands believe such stupid nonsense. Ask any electrician, specialist, or scientist, and he will quickly in-form you how great is the imposition. It is somewhat singular to believe that intelligent persons are misled by these stupid toys and charms, under the sentimental idea that "electricity is life." Electricity is a powerful restorative agent when produced and applied scientifically by an expert electrician, not otherwise.

Family remedies have been and still are an absolute

necessity in the household. A vast proportion of the world's population is more or less innecessible to medical practitioners, and this, united with the necessities of others to provide themselves with inexpensive yet reliable medicines, has created and encouraged the reliable medicines, has created and encouraged the production of simple household specifics, to be smapleyed in an emergency or in an urgent case until the arrival of the family physician. These statements being essentially true, the strongest possible protection for the pathle is to have such medicines prepared by skifful and consecutious pharmacies, educated in the science of medicine, rather than to accept worthless and injurious compounds or nostrains, put logisler by persons who are as ignorant of the first principles of materia medica as they are of therapeutics.

RENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER
is pre-minently an acticle of extraordisary merif, and after a trial of ten years is pronounced to be the best family medicine for external use even involved. They are founded on true medical skill, and will positively corragilments that other active medicinal articles fail even to reheave. Without exception it is the safest, nearest, cleanest, and cheauest medicinal article ever compounded. Benson's Capcine Plaster is a pharmacratical preparation of the highest ordered merif, endorsed and recommended by OVER ASSO PHARMACISTS. DREG.

preparation of the lagnest order of merit, those of the present of the lagnest order of merit of the lagnest order of the present of the was deak. You believe, then that it has no symptoms of its own and is required with it?

As being more effective than and superior to any other person. Pinster, Lindment, Nedls age; old, Saive, Outtined, or Lotion. It is it no sense a mestrain or patent medicine. When suffering from any alment for which external remetiles are useful, one triat will comvince the mest skentical of the superior merit of Benson's Capcine Plaster.

cine Plaster. The grantine have the word CAPCINE out in the centre of the plaster without which they are sportings. Any pharmacist or druggles with spidy you Price 20 cents.

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York, without distinction of creed, will be held on Chickering Hall, for the purpose of expressing their

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ROBERT COLLYER. HENRY B. HYDE GEORGE I. SENEY, RICHARD A. MCCURDY. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. GEORGE JONES, HUGH HASTINGS J. HARSEN RHOADES, OLIVER HARRIMAN, H. C. VON POST. H. A. SMYTHE, GEORGE H. ANDREWS, ELIAS S. HIGGINS. FREDERICK KUHNE, WILLIAM BRADY Eminent speakers will address the meeting

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WILSON G BUNT. HOWARD CROSHY. OSWALD OTTENDORFER ROSCOE CONKLING S. IRENAS PEINE. EDWARD & JAPPRAY. WILLIAM E. DODGE, BENJAMIN B SHERWAN. CHARLES DONORUE DAVID DOWS, WHITELAW REID, THOMAS C. ACTON CHARLES COUDERY H. B. CLAFLIN. JAMES M. CONSTABLE

R. L. WOODFORD, DANIEL G. ROLLINS, C. P. HUNTINGTON. HORACE POSITER. DAVID MCADAM. LELAND STANFORD, T. W. PIERCE,

Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical and upon the animation find it entirely free from any poisonous of Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination find it entirely free from any poisonous or usic terious substances."
We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr Hemon sarticle has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr Hemon Mr Warmer, and Dr Lattimore in the community is between question, and the statements they make caused for a moment be doubted. They concluded y show that Bright's shears of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and danger cuts of all diseases that it is exceedingly common, again incly the reasing, and that it can be cored.

A T CHICK PRING HALL, 5th av. corner livid at the flex. Samuel the order will preach at 2.1' Sunday afternoon. Subject "Reference the Time Mys E. Davis will sing, also large cher, directed by Asa Hull. All a six free first livitation to all. AT PEOPLE'S CHURCH, a lecture to backe

A LL SOULS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

M. R. GRAHAM, Organizing heritary of the one ack in the charel of the character for the character for S. John the branches (west third an account of the character for the cha

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH SWEDEN

Agree, 217 Broadway.

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SOMETHING NEW, Mosers Thermo Electric public for the Residence of the Resi

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

An unusual article from the Rochester (N. V.) Democrat and Chronicle was published in this paper on Saturday. and was a subject of much conversation in this city during the day, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows: Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in ochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal impuries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an

Special Notices.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

ditorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper caffed on Dr. Henion at his residence, on St. Paul St., when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?" "Every one of them and many additional ones. Pew

copie everget so near the grave as I did and then re-arn, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvellous. It was marvellous." "How in the world did you, a physician, come to be prought so low !"

By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I d); not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent head-nches: I felt tired most of the time; could cat nothing ne day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite one day and was ravenous the next, felt dult, indendite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a

hold on you?" "Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, fev people know or realize what alls them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either." "That is a strange statement, Doctor!"

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have een treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been elip ping of the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action r irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body, or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from

more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?"

"Precisgly. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a livdra-headed monster, and the singlifest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can hold back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, aropicay, heart disease, premium, analytical fever, and other common complaints, which is see now were caused by Right's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at frest?"

plaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy-Warner's Safe Ridney and Laver Care. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths hearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go grid see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthest man in Rochester today. He has made a study of this subject, and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them shows ing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be excaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's works, the reporter leads him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange st. At feet Mr. Warner was inclined to be relieved. Lat learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly, and be spinks very expressly:

"It is true that Regist's disease has increased wonder."

the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly, and he spinks very earmestly;

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, for reliable statistics, that in the post ten very site growth has been 2de per cent. Look at the promotion men it has carried of, Everett Summer Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Rishop liaven, and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known compatint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realized it. Mr. Warner?

"Hundreds of thousands." I have a striking example of this frath what b has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New tylenus medical codese was leed this forth his class on the subject of Hight's disease. He had various fluids under indroscopic amplysis and was showing the students what the indications of this fertible molesly were. In order to draw the contrast between feathly and indicating hides to that provided a vial, the contents of which were drawn from his own person. And now, griftenen, he said, is we have seen the molesatiby indications. I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect locality, and be submitted his own fluid from a state of perfect health, and be submitted his own fluid the means of the knings, and in less than 8 year he was decal.

"Von believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is decaused." And now, and no the period by and made in the period we had become if he was decal.

"Von believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is the period who is an and the period who is

You know of Dr. Henlon's case !"
Yes, I have both read and heard of it."
It is very prominent case, but no more so than a great
my others that have come to my notice as having on sured by the same means "
son sured by the same means "
you believe, then, that Bright's disease can be

many others that have come to my notice as having been strictly the same means:

"bou believe, then, that Bright's disease can be cired;"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt immind and unfitted for hundreds for years. But I do not know what alled me Waen, however, I found it was kinney difficulty. I thought there was little hope, and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed into out to a guirform on the street one day saying. There yees a man who will be dead within a year. I believe his words would have proven true if I final act fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner. Sant Edifform and there increases a first the province of the physicians of the characters with the samed you to manofacture it?

"And this cancel you to manofacture it?"

"Not it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and sax the physicians prescribing and using it, and saw that Ir. Craig was unasted with the facilities to supply the medicate to thousands who wanted it. I therefore detrimined as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering to brine it within their reach, and tow it is known in vevy part of America, be sold in every large stare, and has become a homeomid in cessari."

The reporter left Mr. Warner much impressed with the earnestness and succerns of the safe from the final of which he is conto if his statements, and has he came stines and increased in the state floured of the silvers. Confriends and what the state floured in the final state of the case of Mr. If Warner some three years ago, Doctor?

"The presence of alternace and inslesses of the case of Mr. If Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"The presence of alternace and tube casts in great boundarie."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"And what did the symptoms indicate

Acligious Notices.

A MERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, dresses by Mrs J. Bilen Poster, lith st. Sunday. 3 F. M. Al. dresses by Mrs J. Bilen Poster, the wimm lawyer of lowa, and John S. Stearns. Esq. Dr. Kelley, director of lowa, and John S. Stearns. Esq. Dr. Kelley, director of lowa, and John S. Stearns. Esq. Dr. Kelley, director of lowards (Eth Mass.) Frof Adolph Nichols violities Mr. Fisher, cornetted, departed W. Hain Esq. of Kentinely, will deliver a heating for the femelia of the Union at Massonic Temple From evening. Peb. 3.

E. H. CARPENTER, Cor. Sec.

A lore and madeus. Not Good to be Alone," by the lev C Goos, I tak Hall, 8th as and Fath at precise, by a song service To clock from I comic concert in co-ume Turaday evening, T 40 or to h

The first Re II - Memorias of the Rev. Hear Anthan D. D. 48th at west of file av. The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 14 A. A. and 4 P. A. A SCIENT DRUIDISM At a production Had like has little stranger of Mr W T Dulaney will be ture this afternoon at Justice S. Scale free.

COME AND HEAR. That increonger of Christope Sent to restore all the great within of proplect will preach in the Medical College, corner 254 at and 4th average No. Come, ye humany, and be feel. COOPER UNION. Sund a night if W sawyer unite in singure

DR. LANDING SCIENTIFIC CHURCH removed in 114 West 14th of Today it a M free
sermon; subject. Should Marriage be as Difficult as
layorest. Self knowledge lectures M; to ladies
only by Mrs Dicknesse, to gentlemen 8 F M, by its
lands. Toggeriow (Monday , 8 F, N, free Physio
Psychological Sciure, both sexes.

ave By S. Seward part of service at 11 A M 12.
29 1860 Fest Watt All, A right of the parallel of the
Comp Parallel of the Lord Prothe Lord Sendar Service 1 A lambded and d